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SUBJECT: MEDIA REACTION: U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS, NORTH KOREA,
PAKISTAN, ENVIRONMENT

Editorial Quotes

11. U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS

"The U.S. and China don't need a Fourth Joint Communiqué yet"

The official Xinhua News Agency international news publication International Herald Leader (Guoji Xianqu Daobao)(07/06): "The Obama Administration is continuing the stable development of U.S.-China relations begun during the Bush administration. Some scholars suggest that a "fourth joint communiqué" between the U.S. and China should begin. Although there are many new issues and content in the bilateral relationship, there are not enough for a radical re-examination of the bilateral relationship. What's more, neither the Chinese nor the U.S. government has the intention to begin the Fourth Joint Communiqué. The two countries don't have the spare time and energy to discuss the Fourth Joint Communiqué while the financial crisis is ongoing. If the two countries begin this way, rash unnecessary trouble might come to be. If the Fourth Joint Communiqué is established, the Taiwan issue must be mentioned. Currently, however, cross-Straits relations are peacefully developing and the U.S. is decreasing its influence. At this moment, formally sitting down to discuss this issue together may maximize the Taiwan issue and the influence of the U.S. So, what's the point discussing the Fourth Joint Communiqué now?"

12. NORTH KOREA

"Successive North Korean missile launches release resentment"

The official Communist Party international news publication Global Times (Huanqiu Shibao)(07/06): "Over the U.S. national day, the U.S. reacted with indifference to North Korea's missile gift. North Korea has irritated the U.S. so many times that Washington has become numb. Concerns are spreading around North Korea; no one knows what the North Koreans want to do. Chinese experts indicate that the world can't understand the strategic fear of North Korea, a small country amid a hostile environment. North Korea's weird moves are the fault of the U.S. North Korea's move has obvious political meaning. North Korea did not launch distance missiles; it leaves certain room to maneuver, and not for technical reasons. Chinese experts further point out that the stabilities gained through nuclear tests and missile launches can only be low-level stabilities. North Korea will gain less than it will lose in international relationships. North Korea will only become more isolated by insisting on going its own way and pursuing peace by showing off its military power. China calls for restraint from all parties; it's a reminder to the U.S., Japan, South and North Korea."

13. PAKISTAN

"The U.S. media exaggerates reports that 'China has lost Pakistan'"

The official Communist Party international news publication Global Times (Huanqiu Shibao)(07/06): "The U.S. media reports that Pakistan is being included in the U.S. orbit and India will benefit from it. However experts on Pakistan said that although Pakistan is close to the U.S. in the War on Terror, the U.S. can't replace the special role between China and Pakistan. This media commentary has stimulated activity in the relationship between China and Pakistan. An Indian Canadian wrote an article on the issue, saying that China planned to effectively crack down on India by providing assistance to Pakistan over 50 years ago. However, the participation of the U.S. has changed the balance. By realizing the decreasing threat from Pakistan, India now is expanding its military power near its border with China's Tibet and catching up on China's military development. A Pakistan scholar also indicated that the U.S. media's intention to alienate China from Pakistan won't succeed."

4. ENVIRONMENT

"China and the U.S. discuss a 'carbon tariff'; China says 'no'"

Guangdong 21st Century Publishing Company Ltd.'s business newspaper 21st Century Business Herald (21Shiji Jingji Baodao)(07/06): "The Vice Director of the National Climate Center said that if the U.S. levies carbon tariffs, all the developing countries will join hands to oppose it. The actions of the U.S. Congress violate the rules of the UN and will not gain any support at the Bonn Climate Change Conference or the Copenhagen meeting. A professor from Peking University said that the action of the U.S. to levy carbon tariffs is not accidental, but a plan conceived a long time ago and carried out step by step. There are similar clauses in the energy and climate legislation that has been issued before. In the first half of this year, the frequent visits of U.S. senior officials to China

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are aimed at testing China's attitudes toward carbon tariffs. It is predicted that U.S. carbon tariffs will affect not only the China's foreign trade but also its general economic development. Given the general situation of China's trade to the U.S., carbon tariffs will negatively influence China's exports and imports. The disadvantages of U.S. carbon tariffs on the development of Chinese industries outweigh the advantages. This will counteract the effect of the expansionary fiscal policy adopted by the Chinese government to combat the international financial crisis. Besides the direct influence on industry development, the U.S. carbon tariffs will also negatively influence China's employment market, Chinese people's salary and welfare ."

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